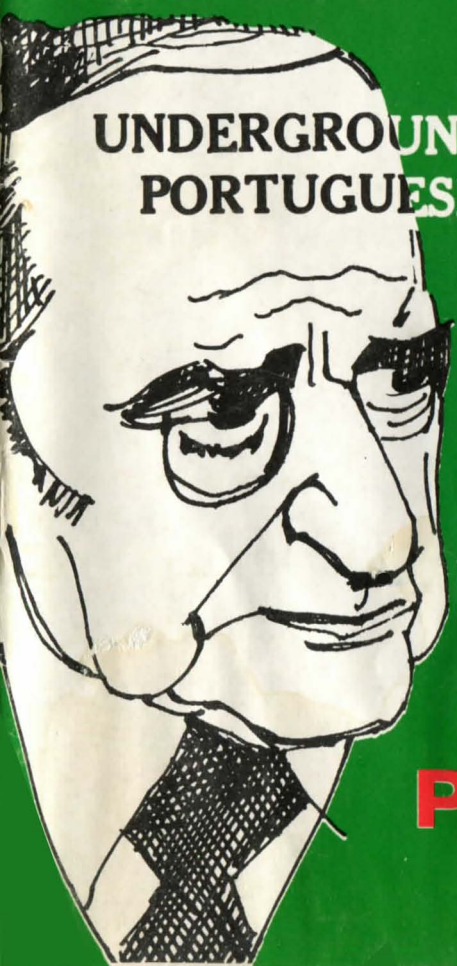


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SECRETS

2

**UNDERGROUND FACTS OF THE
PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION**



**IS
GENERAL
SPINOLA
THE
KERENSKY
OF
PORTUGAL?**

**THE JEWISH
HIDDEN HAND**

I want to thank the publisher of "Political Secrets" for having taken the decision of publishing in that collection the present report which will be given to his readers in order to inform them the truth about what happened in my unfortunate country.

I also thanked the brave magazine which published it originally at its proper time.

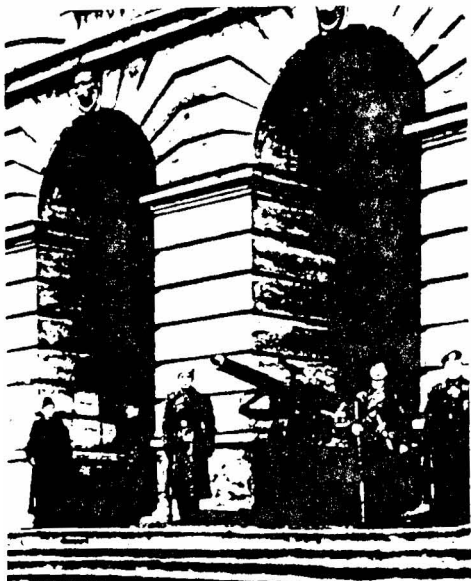
The rest of the newspapers-with only a few exceptions- continuously publish lies, hiding the truth about what is happening in the world, because the international news agencies are either owned by Jews or are infiltrated by Jews and, in addition because the great majority of important newspapers, radio and television are, also of the property of Jews and it is common and of notorious knowledge that they make propaganda in favor of the communist dictatorships and of the red subversive movements, while at the same time they heap lies and calumnies upon the patriotic anti-communist governments in order to discredit them on a world-wide scale, which shows us once more that socialism or marxist communism continues to be a "par excellence" Jewish enterprise, fully supported by world judaism, whereas zionism and the State of Israel, although they have the strong support of powerful sectors of international judaism, have to reckon with many enemies among western Jewish leaders and mainly among Jewish leaders of the Soviet Union and other communist States for reasons I have already mentioned.

AFONSO CASTELO
Lisbon - August - 1974.

António Ribeiro
de Spínola,
the Kerensky
of Portugal



Marcelo Caetano
is the maximum infil-
trator; a traitor who
dissembled all the
time in order to favor
the advance of com-
munism.



There exists an astonishing parallelism between the events previous to the bolshevik's taking over of the power in Russia and ... On the picture: Russian guards at the entrance of the Smolni Institute, on November 7, 1917.

Professional revolutionaries recruited by the Jew, Leon Bronstein Trotzky, in the suburbs of New York.



At a street corner, a small military tank witnesses acquiescently the agitators who have come from abroad.



The bolsheviks received the control of the masses, the trade unions and soldiers' regiments "on a platter"; had it not been for this, the group of Israelite Russian emigrants that surrounded Lenin would have seen themselves reduced to a minimum chance of expression.

As in St. Petersburg, Lisbon saw itself invaded by a legion of foreign elements who arrived from abroad.



Communists, homosexuals, socialists, opusdeists, prostitutes, christian democrats all mixed together in a demagogic spree, promise impossible paradises and tell scandalous lies about the overthrown regime.



What is awaiting the comrades of Ribeiro de Spinola, Soares, and Cunhal? The bolsheviks went about destroying them separately — first the ones then the others — under different pretexts, employing their refined system of intrigue and infiltration against all those who are not controlled by the communist party.



On the picture: Mario Soares and Alvaro Cunhal, on May 1st, after their return to Portugal.

Rossio Square gave us the perfect picture of Antonio Ribeiro de Spínola's Portugal. Hammers and sickles daubed on red banners, raised-up fists, activists of the agit-prop cells distributing leaflets in which they call for class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, shouts of "viva Russia", stale slogans such as "a united people will win" and the ones of "Socialist Portugal", reveal what kind of winds are lashing Portugal.

The public watches in bewilderment the activist groups marching in the streets, singing communist songs and demanding the blood of the bourgeois.

At a street corner, a small military tank witnesses acquiescently the agitators who have come from abroad, as if silently applauding their action.

There exists an astonishing parallelism between the factious coup that overthrew the new anti-communist State of Portugal and the events previous to the bolsheviks' taking over of the power in Russia.

The similitude is not the product of some blind course of history, but of a plan, practically drawn by international communism in order to take possession of Portugal and deliver its overseas colonies to the red racists of FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) and its associates in Angola and Portuguese Guinea.

The communists themselves are not hiding the fact that they are doing everything in their power to install a Soviet regime in my country.

Demonstrations are organized in the streets of Lisbon, very similar to those which Lenin, or rather that Kalmuk from a German Jewish mother Vladimir Illich Uliianov Blanck used to organize in Russia during the regime of the Russian Jew, Alexander Kerensky, with the slogan of "down with the bourgeois revolution! "for the proletarian revolution! "

Might Antonio Ribeiro de Spínola be the Kerensky of Portugal? Might Cunha be the Lenin who returned from exile in order to lead the "putsch"? Or might it be Colonel Vasco Gonçalves, the recalcitrant communist who, acting in the role of Leon Bronstein, will forcefully impose the communist tyranny by means of a new red army? How did they arrive at this anguishing situation after a regime like that of Salazar was demolished? If this was possible, where did all the fictitious accounts or the frightful dictatorship go?

As in the Russia of the beginning of the century, infiltrators abound in the government. Among the army generals and even among the noble landowners there existed very powerful enemies of the regime who were simulating and dissembling in order to undermine, treacherously from within, the system they cynically claimed to be defending.

Marcelo Caetano is the maximum infiltrator, a traitor who dissembled all the time in order to favor the advance of communism on the one hand, and on the other, in order to frustrate all action of the patriotic forces that were infinitely superior, by cunningly deceiving the old President of the Republic, Admiral Thomaz, whose advanced age did not permit him to exercise his power effectively.

It should be remembered that the great man, Oliveira Salazar himself, dismissed Caetano from his office when he discovered his treason. Upon the death of the man who brought order and progress to Portugal, Marcelo Caetano came back, stealthy and false, to culminate his work with the

support of other infiltrators. It took him four years to sow confusion, scepticism, defeatism and doubt, under the pretext of "liberalizing" the regime. The doors were open for Kerensky to assail the power. Caetano furthered the promotion, within his regime, of infiltrators, covered up enemies who were plotting his destruction, thus bringing about in Portugal what Rasputin —following a different road— had brought about in Russia more than half a century ago, by deceiving the tsarina and the czar, inducing them to place in key positions of the Russian imperial regime, secret enemies who prepared its fall from within.

Caetano had it in his hand to destroy the conspirators of Caldas de Rainha but not only did he refuse to do so, he also prevented others from taking action. The last feint of the traitor, yielding to the pressures of the patriotic Portuguese sectors, was the dismissal of Ribeiro de Spínola and Gómez da Costa.

He did nothing, however, to destroy the conspiracy at its root. Government radio stations were swarming with communist agents and so were the ministries.

In the Russia of 1917, the abdication of the czar was not immediately followed by the pro-communist regime of Kerensky. First there was a period during which Prince Georgi Eugénovich Lvov established the first provisional government. In his cabinet, a lawyer called Alexander Fedorovich Kerensky, vice-president of the St. Petersburg soviet, occupied the office of secretary of war.

From March 15 to June 21, all the traitors of the czarist regime who perceived themselves as liberal democrats, resigned under the pressure of bolshevik agitation. Thus, Alexander Kerensky became Prime Minister, conserving however his connections with the soviet of the city where the bolsheviks were gaining positions day by day.

Why did the bolshevik revolution come about several months after the fall of the czar? Because Vladimir Illich Ulianov Blanck, known as Lenin, didn't arrive in St. Petersburg to lead his faction until April 16, 1917, a month after the abdication of Nicolas Romanov. Before and after his arrival, together with 200 professional revolutionaries, recruited by the likewise Jewish Leon Bronstein Trotzky in the suburbs of New York, it was seen that the bolsheviks were only a minority with no hold on the masses and almost no control over the workers' trade unions, army regiments, newspapers and the apparatus of public administration.

Supported from above, by the apparent errors of Kerensky, the bolsheviks received the control of the masses, the trade unions and soldiers' regiments on a platter; had it not been for this, the group of Israelite Russian emigrants that surrounded Lenin would have seen themselves reduced to a minimum chance of expression.

Kerensky continued his manoeuvres for discrediting the liberal and democratic sectors which coexisted in his cabinet with the socialists.

Meantime, in the city soviet, the bolsheviks were demagogically promising: Immediate peace; immediate self-determination for the non Russian

people; immediate workers' control of the factories; immediate agrarian reform. And all those who pointed out that it was impossible to fulfill such promises because they were utopian, were marked down by the bolshevik as capitalist defenders of tzarism, enemies of the people etc. . . . The agit-prop cells were announcing the imminent passing-over of the bourgeois revolution to the revolution of the proletariat, just as they are doing today in Portugal.

What aroused the suspicion of people with a wider political vision, was the fact that Kerensky, while he was very effective and energetic in crushing any patriotic attempt to save Russia from communism, was to the contrary very inefficient in combating the communists themselves who were fighting to topple the republican-democratic regime of which Kerensky himself was the leader. This showed clearly that this Jewish-Russian was, in a seemingly inexplicable way, preparing the fall of his own government and the passing over of the power to the caucus of Jewish bolsheviks, directed by Lenin and Trotzky.

Things reached an extreme when Kerensky sabotaged the attempt of the military patriots to save Russia from catastrophe, by surreptitiously pushing General Kornilov —through provoking agents— to make the counter-revolution break out, when it was still lacking adequate organization to assure its triumph; and he did this by putting forth much more energy than he ever did when seemingly trying to crush the communist conspirators' counter-revolution.

The frustrated coup of Kornilov served Kerensky as a pretext to call Lenin "to save the revolution" as they said.

Thus, on September 9, the great opportunity presented itself to Lenin and his group to assume the leadership of the mobilized armed workers, appearing in their eyes as valiant defenders of their cause. However, it did not come to an armed conflict because the frustrated counter-revolution had been betrayed ever since its birth and only served as a pretext in order to crush the liberals and democrats that were still left in Kerensky's government.

On September 14, Kerensky proclaimed Russia a Republic. The triumph was not Kerensky's but the bolsheviks', assisted by this traitor who, disguised as a democrat and defender of human rights, endowed the reds with a liberal prestige they had not enjoyed before. Around that time, the bolsheviks already half controlled the soviets of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

A little less than seven months after the fall of the old regime on October 6, the Jew Leon Bronstein Trotzky reaches the presidency of the Soviet of St. Petersburg. The Military Revolutionary Committee is publicly created and the marxist revolution is openly planned while Kerensky, who does not ignore the facts, does not do anything to thwart them. On that day, arms are distributed among the workers who are already controlled in communist trade unions. The red agitators enter the barracks freely and impose their political commissars; they distribute propaganda, enroll soldiers in their committees and all this in full daylight with Kerensky doing nothing to prevent it. On that night, after a quick mobilization which meets with no resistance, all the important public buildings of St. Petersburg are taken over by the communists.

On the following day, Russia had a dictator: Lenin. His assistants: Trotsky and his caucus of Jews. The liberal democratic revolution of the party of cadets – likewise led by Jews – did not bring Russia from monarchy to a democratic republic, but from Lvov to Kerensky at first, and from Kerensky to Lenin afterwards – into the hands of a minority of international Jews, foreign outsiders and butchers who are to this day enslaving the Russian people. And as a just punishment from God, they also drove Russia into the hands of the Zionist Jewish sectors who, due to internal rivalries that arose in the Jewry of the world, have suffered in their own flesh from their Hebrew brothers who govern the Kremlin, the same treatment they gave the unfortunate Russian people.

Caetano sowed distrust on the work of Salazar and, under the pretext of liberalizing Portugal, he opened the doors to defeatism. Nobody ignores that his friendship with Ribeiro de Spínola was something more than superficial. Now we are able to confirm the strong secret alliance that existed between them. In spite of the secret contacts between Ribeiro de Spínola and Amílcar Cabral, Caetano was paving the way for him.

Besides decorating him and weaving an epic story around him, he created a special position for him as second in command of the staff of the Joint Armed Forces, second to General Gómez da Costa who was also involved in the conspiracy.

Caetano authorized the publications of the book "Portugal and the Future" at the request of General Gomez da Costa. He let them do as they like. He took no action against the defeatists that were infesting the regiments of the metropolis. As in the case of Russia, it was not the combatant army that rose up in arms, but the idle regiments of the city. As in Russia, the conspirators are not outside the regime they want to topple but incruited inside, thus making their action more destructive. The complicity of the Ex-Primer Minister, Marcelo Caetano, was confirmed by the fact that the coup d'état was carried out by only thirty young officers who could have been crushed by the Civil Guards, the anti-riot police and other forces for keeping the order, which, however, were quartered; they did not crush the coup because the Minister of the interior gave them no orders for action and because Prime Minister Caetano in his turn refrained from doing so.

Among other charges that can be made against Marcelo Caetano, we might mention the following: He practiced a personal politics of nepotism by giving government positions of highest responsibility to all kinds of relatives, nephews, godfathers, godsons and numerous intimate friends, regardless of true merit; he submitted to voting, the decision whether the overseas policy of Salazar should be continued or not (although the people opposed his designs by voting for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the Portuguese nation) thus betraying once more the thought of the man who created the "Estado Novo" which affirmed that "one's native land cannot be sold, rented or discussed; it can only be defended". He allowed the growth of student activism in the Universities, a sector which was agitating against the overseas national policy and from which came the young marxist officers led by Vasco Gonçalves; as if all this were not enough, he appointed his godson – a professor of law – Minister of National Defense (so that he might command the Armed Forces! !), he designated a functionary of tourism as Minister of the Interior (so that he might command the police forces! !), he did everything possible to make the Portuguese people lose sight of the fact that Portuguese Africa was an integral part of Portugal, thus discrediting

once more Salazar's thought, according to which defending Africa means defending Portugal, and encouraging the suspicion that they were fighting for an abstraction. He opened the doors of hope to those who were defending the policy of abandonment thus stirring doubt in those who were resisting, wanted, to resist and knew that they could resist; in sum, Marcelo Caetano and his accomplices introduced doubt where there had been certainty.

As we indicated before, Caetano played the sinister role of Rasputin. Is then General Spínola playing the role of a new Kerensky? On April 25, Caetano personally handed the power to Ribeiro de Spínola. A month earlier, one day after the events of Caldas, Spínola —already removed from office— declared to the press that there existed no discrepancy between him and the government and that he was hoping to occupy again an important position. Twenty days later, he was Portugal's dictator. Due to the secret entente between Caetano and de Spínola, the latter sent Caetano to exile instead of giving him a public trial as the bolshevik mob was demanding.

"As a sample, one button is enough", says a popular saying. The TASS agency's applause at Ribeiro de Spínola's coup is significant. Equally significant are Willy Brandt's and Mitterand's demonstrations of satisfaction with the perpetrators of the coup.

More important still is the arrival of Mario Soares, a socialist marxist exiled in Paris, with great connections in London, to receive from the hands of Ribeiro de Spínola the Ministry of External Relations. Soares, Ribeiro de Spínola and Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party exiled in Prague, were all in the conspiracy.

As it happened in St. Petersburg, Lisboa saw itself invaded by a legion of foreign elements that arrived from abroad. Many said they were journalists but are presently engaged in political activities, in ministries, trade unions, regiments, etc.

Within a few hours on April 25, the minority of communist and socialist soviets were already controlling newspapers, radio stations and news agencies with the approval and support of Ribeiro de Spínola.

The trade unions of the railway, the metal and textile industries, which are the biggest in Portugal, were literally assaulted by red cells who imposed their power by force of pistols and demagogie.

The same happened with the telephone operators, bakers and transport employees who are already subject to red, terrorist control.

It was symbolical that in the proclamation "1st of Red May", on the fifth day of the revolution, Ribeiro de Spínola should assign the organization of the meeting, the order and the platform to socialists and communists. Another evidence of Spínolist treason resides in the fact that he handed to the communists the Ministry of Work which has the power of giving its approval or disapproval for the foundation and existence of the workers' trade unions, in order to achieve total control of the Portuguese workers, in trade unions managed by the communist demagogues, who as in 1917 in St. Petersburg, are promising them astronomical raises in salaries, shorter hours and political power, so as to win them for their cause and use them as cannon fodder.

Afterwards they will tie the hands of the workers under the pretext of

defending the misnamed dictatorship of the proletariat which —as everywhere else— will be the dictatorship of a socialist or communist bureaucracy, exploiting and enslaving the working classes.

It is evident that discipline has been relaxed in the barracks because of the protecting and fraternizing that is going on with the red activists. Secret soviets of soldiers are being formed in order to eliminate, at the decisive moment, those officers who might try to oppose the communist coup d'etat, as it was done in Russia after the triumph of the so-called democratic revolution.

Many were surprised, for instance, by the intensive activity of the Communist Party within the Navy, but as we said at the beginning, they are executing in Portugal step by step the plan outlined by Kerensky and Lenin for communizing Russia.

Like Kerensky, Ribeiro de Spínola pretends to be a democrat, a lover of individual liberties, while he is increasingly giving his true support to the Communist Party and to the Socialist Party which is also marxist-leninist.

Meanwhile, anti-communist fighters are secretly persecuted and assassinated without anybody raising a single voice of protest in the United Nations. All true patriots are silenced. Anti communist newspapers are confiscated and organizations are dissolved in an arbitrary and illegal manner, protected by the law of force.

Communists, homosexuals, socialists, opusdeists, prostitutes, christian democrats, all mixed together in a demagogic spree, promise impossible paradises and tell scandalous lies about the Salazar regime. All extravagances that professional liars are capable of, fill the columns of the Spínolist and communist press. False confessions about torture, dismal control systems which if they had existed, would never have allowed the coup of April 25 to take place. No lies of any dimension may detain them, as long as they are justified and going ahead with their preparations for the bolshevik coup, which is to give them total power: Communist dictatorship, unless they reach the same result by a pacific development with the complicity of General Spínola himself.

What is awaiting the traveling companions of the Portuguese communists? The bolsheviks started destroying them separately —first the ones then the others— under different pretexts, employing their refined system of intrigue and infiltration against all those who are not controlled by the communist Party.

Afterwards, the liberals, the democrats and non-communist socialists, the anarchists, christian democrats, opusdeists and the rest of the tribe who may have cooperated in overthrowing the regime, will receive their reward with six grams of lead in the neck, in the style of the GPU, or they will rot in a jail for the rest of their lives. This is how the reds reward their former allies for having made it possible for them to take over the power in a country. It so happened in Russia.

The military who by various deceptions lent themselves to the Spínolist-communist game and who may want to oppose the communization of Portugal, must remember the reward received by those officers of the Tzar's army who collaborated in bringing it down, or who refrained from defending it.

Those mountains of officers' corpses assassinated en masse and then sprinkled with gasoline and burned, remained as a testimony of how communism devours those who serve it.

The navy officers of the czar were thrown in sacks into the frozen waters of the Baltic by soviets of sailors who took possession of the ships.

The Russian experience has shown that, had they acted in time and with energy, the minority of upstarts led by Lenin would have been crushed by the patriotic forces.

Portugal finds itself now on the eve of a red October which we hope will be prevented in time by freedom-loving democrats who do not wish for their Lucitanian homeland the same destiny that befell Russia.

Some believe that General Spínola is indeed a true democrat who does not wish a communist slavery for his country and will do everything possible to avoid it. Others, on the other hand, say that while he claims by words to be a lover of freedom and democracy, as Kerensky did, he is by his actions showing himself to be the new Kerensky of Portugal. Only the future can tell us who was right.

In order to complete the picture of similarities between the Russian Revolution and the present Portuguese revolution, we could ask the following question. What role did judaism play in all this? I can furnish some decisive data regarding this which should of course, be supplemented by a major investigation. A book was published in Lisbon, written by the Polish Jew Samuel Schwatz, a member of the Portuguese Association of Archeologists, entitled: "The New Christians in Portugal in the 20th Century" with a "Pro-Israel" preface by doctor Ricardo Jorge.

In Portugal, they call "new Christians" the descendants of the Portuguese Jews who simulated a conversion to Christianity in the year 1497 in order to deceive the decree of expulsion of the Jews from Portugal which was promulgated by King Manuel the First. After becoming Christians, the majority of Portuguese Jews kept up their secret Jewish organizations and their clandestine synagogues, adopting Christian names and impeccably Portuguese surnames, as it also happened in England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and other European countries when expulsion laws were issued by their monarchs. And although these families have practiced the Christian religion in public for almost four centuries, as do the clandestine Jews of the whole of Europe, America and Christianity in general, they secretly initiate their children, when they reach the age of 13, into their hidden Jewish organizations which infiltrate the political, military, cultural and syndical institutions of the rest of the world—even the Church clergy—and try to dominate Portugal as they try to dominate the rest of the world, misinterpreting the Old Testament of the Bible in those passages in which the people of Israel are promised that they will dominate all nations, will take possession of all riches and will make male and female slaves out of all those that live around them.

These biblical passages which Christianity interprets symbolically, as referring to Christ's reign on earth, the Jews are taught from childhood by the rabbies to interpret literally; thus the Israelites who have penetrated into all the nations of the world, have for centuries been organized as fifth columns in order to conquer the governments of these nations, take possession of

their wealth and enslave them as they believe it was ordained by God and promised to his chosen people.

It is well known that the Jews created the capitalist regime, by overthrowing the ancient feudal system, in order to achieve their purpose of world political and economic conquest; but as the above-mentioned regime did not allow them to totally attain their ends, the German Jews, Karl Marx



A book written by the Polish Jew, Samuel Schwarz, member of the Portuguese Archeologists Association, entitled: "The new Christians in Portugal in the 20th. century" with a "pro-Israel" preface by Dr. Ricardo Jorge.

and Friedrich Engels, created marxist socialism which would, by means of a revolution destroying capitalism, place all the political power in the hands of the so-called proletarian state. But as this state would in reality be publicly or secretly controlled by the Jews, it would allow them to expropriate all wealthy individuals and submit them to a true slavery and thus the Hebrew people who live scattered among all nations, would take possession of them and by subjecting them to the slavery of a communism managed by Jews, the prophecies of the Bible would come true in their rabbinical interpretation.

As a result, in the capitalist countries themselves, the Jewish politicians, financiers, military men and students as well as the Christian priests and bishops who are secretly Israelites, support—in a way that is inexplicable to those who ignore the secret—the communists and socialist marxists who try to submerge capitalism and destroy the Christian faith, imitating Kerensky and getting involved in all kinds of plots in a way that seems most adequate, according to the exigencies of time and place.

It is well known that it was the high Jewish bankers of the United States and Europe that financed the communist revolution in Russia, and by investing about 30 million dollars, the World Israelite Brotherhood managed to take possession of all the gigantic wealth of the Russian Empire. With a relatively small investment they made the biggest and most lucrative business ever transacted by Jews in the entire history of the people of Israel.

To suppose—as many do—that Israeli Imperialism is limited to the expansion plans of the small state of Israel, is to show a lamentable ignorance in this respect. We must make it clear to these uninformed people that the state of Israel was founded under the pressure of the Jewish zionist sects, which constitute only one part of world judaism and the leaders of these sects—the State of Israel as well as zionism that patronizes them—have created so many problems for them that the number of those who wish to check the excesses of the zionists increases every day, for they are endangering the Jewish domination of all nations which is the true goal to which judaism tends and not the expansion of the small state of Israel.

To continue with my commentary on the book of the Jew, Samuel Schwarz, I will faithfully transcribe what this prestigious author says in his introduction, entitled IN PERPETUAM MEMORIAM:

“We piously dedicate this humble work to the memory of all Jewish martyrs of the Portuguese Inquisition”.

How many were they?

Almost the totality of Portuguese judaism which, after the forced general conversion of 1497, remained in the country under the jurisdiction of the terrible Tribunal.

To all this anonymous multitude of victims, to all these Unknown Soldiers who for centuries suffered the constant martyrdom of religious intolerance, we extend our admiration.

To all the holy martyrs who at the moment of their final ordeal preferred to be burned alive rather than renounce their judaic faith, such as

Fray Diego of the Assumption, Isaac de Castro Tartas, Miguel Hernandez da Fonseca, Antonio Bicho and so many others, we dedicate our devout veneration.

To the great personalities, noble victims of the Inquisition, such as Antonio Homem, Tome Vaz, André de Avelar, etc., we express the vehement protest of our indignation.

"The sacrifice of these tens of thousands of victims was not in vain, for the sinister Tribunal has disappeared, but the Judaic Ideal persists triumphant among the descendants of its victims.

"Evoking the allegorical vision of Moses near Mount Horeb, of the "Burning Bramble Bush" which the fire could not consume, there appear before us today, as if resuscitated from the blazing fire of the Inquisition, the Portuguese new Christians, worthy inheritors of the Judaic Faith of their ancestors".

Ever since the Middle Ages, it has been the custom of Christian European countries to call the Jews converted to Christianity and their descendants, "new Christians", and "old Christians" those who had no Jewish blood.

The practical objective of these denominations was to decree laws prohibiting the new Christians—that is those that were of Jewish origin—from occupying leading positions in the State, the Church, the Army, etc., as previously the Civil Governments, the Pope and the Councils had prohibited the obtention of such leading positions to publicly self-confessed Jews in order to prevent them from conquering and dominating the Christian nations. And all this, because it had been discovered that the Jews simulated Christian conversion in order to get hold of government positions, ranks in the army, hierarchies of the Catholic Church clergy and other leading posts in the Christian nations.

The Inquisition was founded in Europe in order to destroy the Jewish fifth column infiltrated in the Christian nations, and the revolutions it organized through secret societies. Although the majority of these societies were trying to subvert all the existing order of things, they came to be called heretic sects, because they were attacking the Church and the Catholic Doctrine.

What is indeed an exaggeration of the Jewish author I am citing, is his claim that the Portuguese Inquisition executed "tens of thousands of new Christians", for in its three centuries of existence, the number of executions did not surpass the figure of about five thousand clandestine Portuguese Jews who have always conspired to destroy the Portuguese Empire, overthrow the Monarchy and subvert the Church. The Jewish leaders of the Soviet Union have gone as far as assassinating five thousand persons in one single day and the Russian writer Solzhenitzin accuses the Soviet leaders of having assassinated sixty-six million people—in time of peace—within the last 57 years. However, these same men who protest horrified about the executions of the Inquisition, have no scruples about offering praise to the Soviet assassins. In continuation I transcribe another paragraph of the Jewish book I am citing. It is the beginning of Chapter One, page three, which reads as follows: "The existence of clandestine Jews in the midst of the 20th century in a democratic and republican country of Europe seems, at first

sight, implausible . . . They do, however, still exist in Portugal! They are the worthy descendants of the new Christians whom the decree of expulsion of 1496 and the brutal and inhuman violences that followed it, forced to abjure their faith".

These relics of ancient and glorious Portuguese judaism, miraculously saved from the bonfires of the Inquisition, are conscious today of their ancient religion, having conserved the purity of their race and of their judaic soul, in spite of the vicissitudes of more than four centuries of official Christianity and three horrible centuries of Inquisition".

Among the photographs appearing in the Appendix of the aforementioned book by the Jewish writer, Samuel Schwarz, there appears on page IV the picture of the Portuguese Army Captain, Artur Carlos de Barros Basto, a distinguished leader of the clandestine Portuguese Jews in 1926.

Among the families of "new Christians", clandestine Jews, which the aforementioned Jewish writer quotes in his book (Portuguese edition, Lisbon, 1926) there stands out, for its importance, the family of Marcelo Caetano who seized the Portuguese Government 6 years ago, thus acquiring the office of Prime Minister after the fall of the seriously ill Antonio Oliveira Salazar, shortly before his death. On that same page of the photographic appendix there appear the portraits of the old Antonio Caetano and his wife, Amelia Mendes Morao Vaz.

On other photographs of the cited appendix there appears another member of the family called Antero Caetano.

IN PERPETUAM MEMORIAM...

É a memória de todos os judeus mártires da Inquisição Portuguesa que dedicamos, piedosamente, este humilde trabalho.

Quantus furam?

Quasi a totalidade do judaísmo português, que, depois da conversão geral forçada de 1497 e das leis que proibiram a sua saída, ficou no país sob a alçada do terrível Tribunal.

A toda essa multidão anónima de vítimas, a todos esses Soldados Desconhecidos, que, durante séculos, sofreram o constante martírio da intolerância religiosa, o nosso brado de admiração.

A todos os santos mártires que, no momento do suplicio final, preferiram ser queimados vivos a renegar a sua fé judaica, como Fr. Diogo da Anunciação, Isaac de Castro Tartas, Miguel Henriques de Tanacca, António Iliebo, Manuel Sandoval e tantos outros, a nossa devota veneração.

Aos grandes vultos, vítimas nobres da Inquisição, como António Humem, António José da Silva, Tomás Vaz, André de Avelar, etc., o veemente protesto da nossa indignação.

O sacrifício destas dezenas de milhares de mártires não foi inútil, porquanto já desapareceu o sinistro Tribunal e subsiste ainda, triunfante, o Ideal Judaico, entre os descendentes das suas vítimas.

Evocando a visão alegórica de Moisés, junto do Monte Horeb, de «Sarga Ardente que o fogo não pode consumir», aparecem-nos, hoje, os Cristãos-Novos portugueses, dignos herdeiros da Fé Judaica dos seus antepassados, como ressuscitados das fogueiras da Inquisição...



Regarding the Military Junta which under the leadership of General Antonio Ribeiro de Spínola overthrew the anti-communist "Estado Novo" founded by Antonio Oliverira Salazar, and the principally marxist government that presently rules Portugal, some of their members figure in the families of new Christians, clandestine Portuguese Jews mentioned by the Jew Samuel Schwarz in his book, as for example the family da Costa, one member of which appears on page VI of the photographic appendix, and the ramifications of this family are mentioned in the rest of the book. It is interesting to note here that General Gomez da Costa was the one who helped Ribeiro de Spínola the most, so that his subversive book might be published in Portugal and distributed free among the officers of the Armed Forces; for General Gomez da Costa had formed part of the Military Junta which General Antonio Ribeiro de Spínola integrated after the triumph of his coup d'état.

In this same appendix of Samuel Schwarz's book, there appears a photograph of various member of the Diogo family, also new Christians, one offspring of whom, General Manuel Diogo, also integrated the Military Junta.

On page 15 of the book the author mentions the Pinheiro family of clandestine Jews and the reader should remember that the Ship Captain Jose Batista Pinheiro formed part of the aforementioned Military Junta.

On page 14, the author refers to the new Christian family Countinho and the reader should remember that the Ship Captain Antonio Alva Rosa Countinho also integrated the Military Junta which was headed by Spínola. On the same page 14, there appears among the clandestine Jewish Portuguese families, one with the surname of Melo. Part of this family emigrated to Holland fleeing from the Portuguese Inquisition and it should be remembered that another member of the Military Junta is Colonel Carlos G. de Melo. Upon the triumph of the coup d'etat of the New Christian military, the chief of the Portuguese Socialist-Marxist Party, Mario Soares, returned to Portugal from his exile in Paris and he is now Minister of External Relations of the government, nominated by Spínola. The new Christian Soares family of clandestine Jews is mentioned by the Jewish writer, Samuel Schwarz, on page 14 of his book and it should be noted that a great part of this family also emigrated to Holland, fleeing from the Portuguese Inquisition. It is important to mention that the surname of Marcelo Caetano's mother is also Soares.

With the evidence I have produced to the reader, it becomes clear that the Portuguese revolution has been as much directed by Jews as the liberal-democratic Russian revolution of March 1917 and the communist revolution of October of the same year, which imposed slavery on the inhabitants of the old Russian Empire.

Let's hope to God that the Portuguese military patriots who were deceived by the new Christian party members who were elevated to Army posts by their clandestine Jewish brother, Marcelo Caetano Soares, will open their eyes in time and prevent my beloved country, the Portuguese nation, from being driven into a Jewish-communist slavery.

APÊNDICE I

DOCUMENTAÇÃO GRÁFICA

OS CRISTÃOS-NOVOS EM PORTUGAL NO SÉCULO XX

Est. I



Fig. 1 — Vista parcial de Belmonte com as ruínas do seu antigo castelo

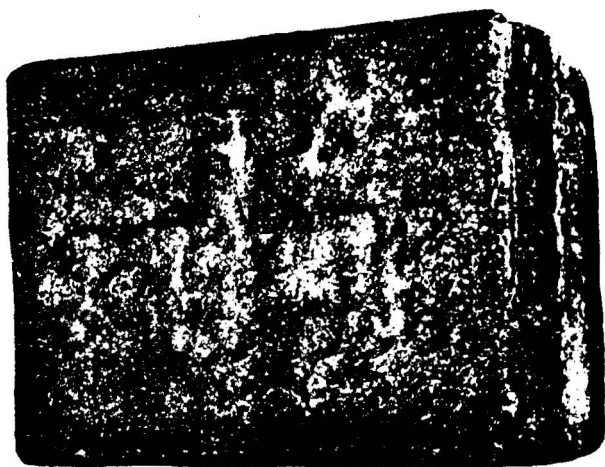


Fig. 2 — Inscrição da antiga sinagoga de Belmonte de 1297



Fig. 3 — António Pereira de Souza,
originário de Penamacor e residente em
Belmonte



Fig. 4 — Elisa Amélia Henriques,
de Belmonte



Fig. 5 — Um grupo de comerciantes cristãos-novos na feira de Belmonte



Fig. 6 — Francisco Nunes Souza da Cruz, natural da Covilhã e residente no Fundão



Fig. — Francisco Mendes Morão natural de Belmonte e residente em Caria



Fig. 8 — José Gaiolas, quâsi centenário, de Idanha-a-Nova



Fig. 9 — Um rapaz cristão-novo de Belmonte



Fig. 10 — Cap. Artur Carlos de Barros Basto, do Porto



Fig. 11 — António Caetano Vaz e sua mulher Amélia Mendes Morão Vaz, de Belmonte



Fig. 12 — Família Henriques Abrantes, do Fundão



Fig. 13 — Felismina Amélia de Souza,
natural da Covilhã



Fig. 14 — Ermelinda Amélia de Souza
Morão, de Belmonte



Fig. 15 — Família Francisco Henriques Gabinete, originária da Covilhã,
residente em Lisboa

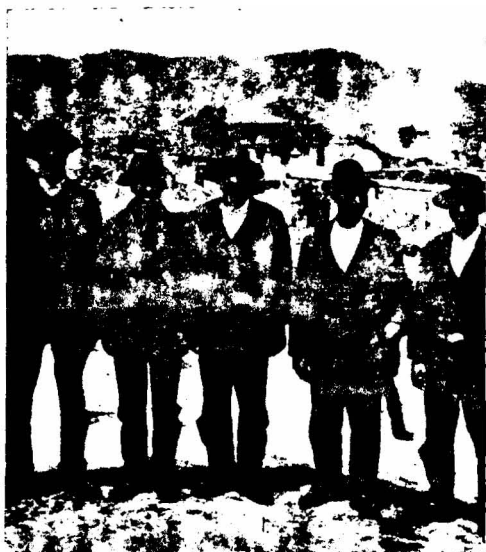


Fig. 16 — Alguns membros da numerosa família Diogo-Henriques, de Belmonte



Fig. 17 — José da Costa Gaiolas, do Fundão



Fig. 18 — Tipos de cristãos-novos de Belmonte.
Da direita para a esquerda Moisés Mendes Morão, Antero Caetano Vaz,
Eduardo Henriques e Cândido Daniel



Fig. 19 — Moisés de Souza, da Covilhã



Fig. 20 — Ema Rosa, da Covilhã



Fig. 21 — António Diogo Henriques
e sua mulher Elisa Caetano Vaz Henriques,
de Belmonte



Fig. 22 — José Henriques, de Lisboa

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Fac-simile da primeira página do manuscrito da oração n.º 40,
do apêndice II

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